of drill and discipline the troops were in the autumn of 1861, when it is said that an offensive campaign might with advantage have been undertaken. All of them, certainly, were not in a condition for active service. It is not too much to say that it would be wise to exclude from the list of available regiments all those who had not been at least three months in camp. No less a period than this will suffice to get raw troops into a reasonably good state of discipline, to imbue them with military standards of duty, and to give them the priceless advantage of formed habits of soldierly conduct. Unless troops have all these qualifications, it is a great error to suppose them fit for an offensive campaign. Inexperienced and ill-disciplined troops have often been capable of sustaining attacks with steadiness, as were the New England militiamen at Bunker Hill, the Louisiana volunteers at New Orleans, Jolm&tou't* raw troops at Bull Run, and Grant's equally raw troops at Shiloh. But they are not fit to enter on an offensive campaign, where strenuous opposition is to be expected,

Now it was not until the middle of January that McClellan had even a "total" of 150,000 men who had been for three months in camp. On the 1ath of October he had a " total" of 152,051. Thin

wan the
"total/' the actual value of which -we have junt been
testing by applying to it the neceswary deduction^
and which we found yielded (in MeClellan'H judg-
ment) but 40,000 men for the active army. We
can, however, in January increase thin number by
the 12,000 who,, in October, were reported as without